

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Remark***

In response to telephone interview with applicant on 1/23/2009, the final action mailed 8/18/2008 was withdrawn due to mis-interpreted of claimed limitations.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-11, 13-25 and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Barclay (20030119522).

Regarding claim 1 Barclay et al teaches a method comprising (Fig. 4):

in a client station (101, fig. 1), detecting a request to initiate voice call (customer makes an emergency call to the emergency person using wireless device 101, see fig. 4, step 401, para. # 0019); and

responsive to the request, sending from the client station (101) into a network (cellular communication network) a message indicating how to carry out a location-based service (when call is placed to or by a customer using wireless device 101, it is determine in the wireless device 101 location provision feature, para. # 0019), wherein

the message indicates a location granularity preference of a user of the client station (examiner read as claim limitation “location granularity preference” interpreted that providing option of providing the location of the wireless device 101 with using different kind of codes, i.e., messages, for example \*57, \*67 and \*77 to disable or permanently disable the location or user grant permission to send location by entering code to enabled the position, para. # 0018-0020).

Regarding claim 2 Barclay et al teaches wherein detecting the request to initiate the voice call comprises receiving a set of dialed digits from a user of the client station (para. # 0019).

Regarding claim 3 Barclay et al teaches further comprising comparing the set of dialed digits to sets of dialed digits stored in a database of the client station (para. # 0019, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 4 Barclay et al teaches further comprising recognizing that the set of dialed digits corresponds to a selected telephone number (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 5 Barclay et al teaches wherein sending the message from the client station into the network comprises sending the message from the client station to a location-based service provider associated with the selected telephone number (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 6 Barclay et al teaches retrieving a location granularity preference of a user from memory of the client station; and sending the location granularity preference into the network (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 7 Barclay et al teaches wherein the location granularity preference is stored in the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 8 Barclay et al teaches wherein the memory of the client station includes a plurality of location granularity preferences, wherein each location granularity preference corresponds to a respective location application (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 9 Barclay et al teaches wherein the message directs the network to determine a location of the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 10 Barclay et al teaches wherein the message directs the network not to determine a location of the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 11 Barclay et al teaches wherein the message indicates a location determination consent level of a user of the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 12 Barclay et al teaches wherein the message indicates a location granularity preference of a user of the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 13 Barclay et al teaches wherein the location granularity preference instructs the network to determine a location of the client station, and based on the location, to provide a randomly adjusted location of the client station to a location-based application that corresponds to the voice call (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 14 Barclay et al teaches further comprising receiving a location based service in response to the message from the network (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 15 Barclay et al teaches further comprising storing the location granularity preference on the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 16 Barclay et al teaches further comprising the user modifying the location granularity preference on the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 17 Barclay et al teaches further comprising receiving a response to the message from the network indicating a location of the client station (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 18 Barclay et al teaches wherein sending the message from the client station into the network comprises sending a short message service (SMS) message into the network (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 19 Barclay et al teaches wherein sending the message from the client station into the network comprises sending an HTTP message into the network (para. # 18-20, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 20 Barclay et al teaches wherein sending the message from the client station into the network comprises sending an SIP message into the network (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 21 Barclay et al teaches wherein sending from the client station into the network the message indicating how to carry out the location-based service comprises sending the message via a communication path comprising an air interface (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 22 Barclay et al teaches a method comprising (figs. 1-5): receiving a request from a user to place a voice call to a given directory number (matching number dial by user) (para. # 18-20); recognizing that the given directory number is associated with a particular destination party (para. # 18-20); and responsive to the request and before initiating the voice call to the given directory number, sending to the particular destination party a message indicating a location granularity preference of the user (para. # 0016, 0018-0020).

Regarding claim 23 Barclay et al teaches wherein the given directory number corresponds to a location-based application (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 24 Barclay et al teaches wherein the particular destination party corresponds to an entity selected from the group consisting of a location-based application and a location system (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 25 Barclay et al teaches wherein recognizing that the given directory number is associated with the particular destination party comprises comparing the given directory number with location-based service numbers stored on a client station of the user (para. # 18-20).

Regarding claim 29 Barclay et al teaches a client station comprising (figs. 1-5):

a processor; data storage (para. # 18-20); and program logic stored in the data storage and executable by the processor, to: detect a request to initiate a call (para. # 0018), and responsive to the request, send into a network a message indicating how to carry out a location-based service, wherein the message indicates a location granularity preference of a user of the client station (para. # 0016, 0018-0020).

Regarding claim 30 Barclay et al teaches wherein the client station is selected from the group consisting of a mobile station and a landline station (para. # 0018, fig. 1).

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11, 13-25 and 29-30 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KHAWAR IQBAL whose telephone number is (571)272-7909. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 am to 6.30 pm Monday to Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, GEORGE ENG can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/George Eng/  
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